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The theme of the volume is the continuous growth of the anti-war minority in numbers and influence, and the treatment is mainly chronological. The various defenses offered by the majority elements for their course are clearly analyzed; the arguments and motives of the Independents are judiciously appraised; and two principal conclusions are arrived at: (1) that the differences of view were fundamental and that the reproaches which the majority direct against the Independents for disrupting the party, and the reproaches which the Independents direct against the authorities of the old party for insisting upon conformity of action within the party, are equally unreasonable; and (2) that the minority grew, "not because the German masses cared for 'self-determination of nationalities' or 'no annexations,' or any other ideal principle, but because the bereavements and material discomforts of the war made them want peace above everything else, and the policy of the minority leaders seemed to promise them peace most speedily."

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Alsace-Lorraine since 1870. By BARRY CERF, University of Wisconsin. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1919. Pp. 180.)

Not the least among the triumphs of the righteous cause which carried the Allies to victory was the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The captivity of this land which lies between the Rhine and the Moselle lasted almost fifty years. That the question of Alsace-Lorraine was one of the causes of the world war, or, as Mr. Barry Cerf states in the preface to his excellent volume, one of the most important obstacles to peace between France and Germany, every student of history will agree. The loss of the Reichsland, the Land of the Empire, is perhaps the severest blow Germany has received.

The incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine into France dates from 1552. At that time it was a "mosaic of principalities, bishoprics, free cities, republics, seignories, etc., which comprised the imperial possessions on the left bank of the Rhine." About that same date it was organized by French administration into two provinces. These had been for centuries the prey of every invader; they had been the battle ground of Europe. France promised protection, prosperity and happiness; and France kept her word until the deplorable tragedy of 1871. Alsace-

Lorraine was then wrested from the motherland by unjustifiable claims which were pressed with irresistible force; but her national heart and life were kept inviolate from the conquering invader. German law and enforced German speech could not effectually Teutonize the brave little country whose national emblem was the forget-me-not. Never did the provinces lose their essential unity with France or their passionate loyalty to her—a fact amply proved by Mr. Cerf from the enemy's own mouth. "We have to take the same precautions in Alsace as on the soil of the enemy," said a German officer in 1916. This, after nearly half a century of occupation! That Germany realized to the full her failure in this regard is evident from the deeply interesting fact that she had planned, in retaining Belgium, to avoid the initial mistake made in her former conquest; and to deport all inhabitants, replacing them with "honest Germans."

Mr. Cerf's book treats concisely and clearly of the economic, social and political condition of Alsace-Lorraine under German rule, and it should be in the hands of every lover of freedom, of justice and of France.

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Ireland and England: In the Past and at Present. By EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER. (New York: The Century Company. 1919. Pp. xii, 504.)

If Irish history had all been written in the spirit in which Professor Turner approaches the subject, there would now be no Irish question. The misfortune of Ireland is that her people have been nourished on a history of wrongs. They have fed on the poison of hatred, until they are no longer capable of seeing or hearing anything except Ireland, her wrongs and her grievances. In the earlier chapters of his little book, Professor Turner sets out plainly the many reasons that Irish history affords for this sense of wrong. He tells the story of the repeated but ineffectual conquests by England, and of all the misery and shame wrought upon the conquered people. But he never keeps his eyes so close to the picture of Ireland that he cannot see the background and the setting. He shows that the wrongs were not peculiar to the Irish, and not wantonly and wickedly inflicted by the English. They were incident to the general history of the times. The English people and the Scotch and Welsh all suffered similar wrongs—similar